GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1068
ANSWERED ON:29.04.2016
Treatment Facilities for Cancer, TB and Lung Disorders
Sundaram Shri P.R.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided adequate financial, infrastructural and manpower facilities to record and maintain cancer and tuberculosis patient registry in the Government run hospitals in various States/UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the medical facilities and funds provided to various States/UTs for the treatment of poor TB and cancer patients and also to support non-profit organisations to promote cancer awareness; and

(c) the further measures taken by the Government to establish more screening and testing facilities for identifying patients suffering from cancer, tuberculosis and lung disorders and for their subsequent treatments?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)
(a) to (c): National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has 29 Population Based and 29 Hospital Based Registries which maintain data related to Cancer in the country. Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), in addition to the Tuberculosis registers at TB Unit level, a case- based-web based system named NIKSHAY is being used for capturing the details of TB patients. RNTCP supports provision of computers and peripherals to all the RNTCP districts along with data entry operators at district level. Notification of all TB cases has been made mandatory.

As informed by ICMR, total grants received by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), which coordinates NCRP, for the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 is Rs. 6.52 crores. In addition, Rs. 42.32 crores budget has been sanctioned between 2013-16 and the current year for Hospital Based Cancer Registries in erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres.
While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for providing healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level, includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histopathological biopsy. More than 200 NCD clinics have been established under NPCDCS which inter alia are tasked to carry out screening for common cancer viz. Breast, Oral and Cervical Cancer. To further enhance the facilities for tertiary Care of cancer, the Government is also implementing a scheme to support the establishment of State Cancer Institutes and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres across the country. Statement showing release of funds under NPCDCS and Tertiary Care for Cancer scheme are at Annexure I & II.
In addition to the State Government Health Institutions the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, NEIGHRIMS Shillong etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer and Lung diseases. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.
Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control programme (RNTCP), diagnostic and treatment facilities are provided free of cost to all TB patients. Designated Microscopy Centers (DMC) have been established for quality diagnosis for every one lakh population in the general areas and for 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. Diagnosis of Drug Resistant TB is being undertaken at 64 Culture & Drug Susceptibility Testing (C-DST) laboratories, of which 51 laboratories are also equipped with rapid molecular test named Line Probe Assay (LPA). Additionally, Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Technique (CBNAAT) Test Machines have been installed across the country. The funds released to the States and UTs, under RNTCP for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are at Annexure III.

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide financial assistance upto Rs.2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

Electronic and Print media is utilized for awareness for cancer. Public awareness regarding health promotion and prevention of NCDs through social mobilization by involvement of self help groups, community leaders, NGOs etc. can be undertaken by the States under NPCDCS.